

PEKING REVIEW

30

July 26, 1974

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Visits China**

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"Manifesto of the Communist Party"**

—Workers criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

***Upsurge of Third World's Struggle in
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Niger Government Delegation Visits China

MAJOR Sani Souma Sido, Vice-President of the Supreme Military Council, Minister of Development and Minister of Mines and Water Resources of Niger, and the Government Delegation of the Republic of Niger led by him arrived in Peking on July 18 for a friendship visit to China. The distinguished Niger guests from West Africa were given a warm welcome at Peking Airport by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and several thousand well-wishers.

That evening, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping honoured the distinguished guests with a banquet at the Great Hall of the People. He and Vice-President Sido spoke at the function.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping praised the people of Niger for their indomitable spirit in their protracted

struggle to resist colonialist and imperialist aggression and win and safeguard national independence.

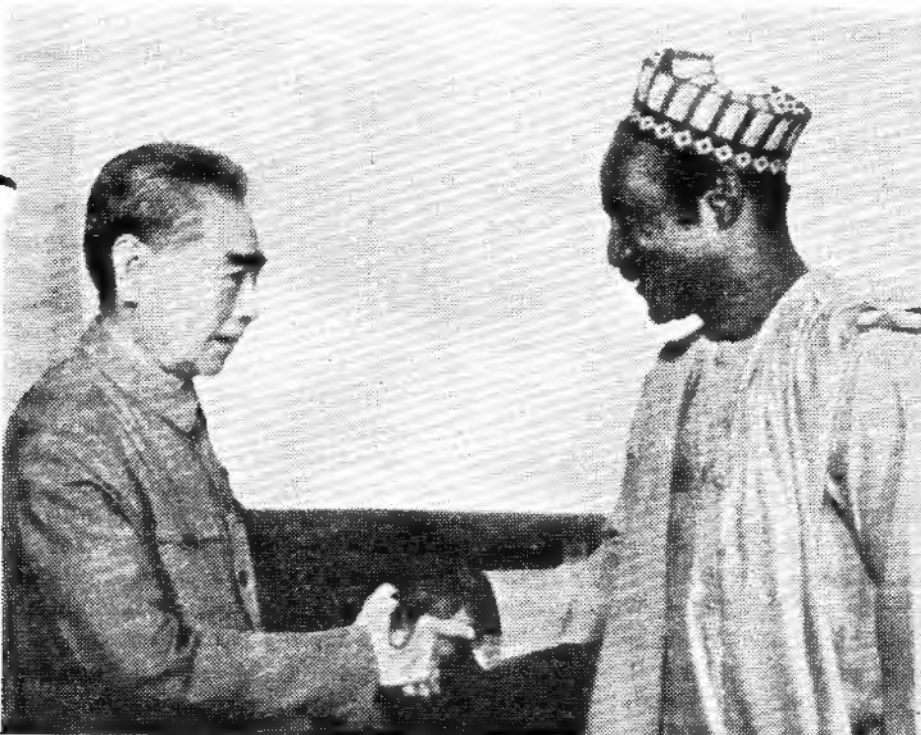
He pointed out: "At present, the world situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Aggression by the two superpowers and their contention for hegemony are the cause of world intranquillity today. They are talking about detente and so-called 'lasting peace' and 'a generation of peace'; these are all deceitful stuff. In fact they are stepping up their arms race and are locked in intense rivalry, with each bent on overpowering the other. The contention between the two superpowers and the aggression and expansion they carry out everywhere will inevitably further arouse the Third World and the people of the

whole world to strong resistance. A giant tide of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is rising with greater momentum."

The Chinese Vice-Premier added: "The current situation in Africa is most heartening, too. The African Summit Conference held in Mogadishu not long ago gave an impetus to the strengthening of the African people's unity and to their just struggle to liberate the entire continent of Africa. In particular, it voiced strong support to the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and other Portuguese colonies in their sacred struggle against the neo-colonialism of the military regime in Portugal and for complete national independence. We are confident that the awakened and heroic peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola are holding their destiny in their own hands and continuing to advance victoriously in their struggle. Consistently following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people consider it their bounden internationalist duty to support the just struggle of the African people."

He stressed: "We maintain that the Portuguese authorities must recognize the right to independence of the African people in their colonies, a right which is not negotiable, and that Portugal must immediately withdraw all its aggressive, colonialist troops from Africa. We are convinced that, so long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the heroic people in the Portuguese colonies will surely be able to frustrate the schemes and intrigues of their enemy and win complete national independence and liberation."

In his speech, Vice-President Sido said: Today we are glad to visit the People's Republic of China, a country belonging to the Third World. For all the developing countries subjected to imperialist and capitalist exploitation and oppression, the



Premier Chou En-lai met Vice-President Sani Souma Sido on July 20.

People's Republic of China constitutes an impregnable rampart; that is why all countries that love peace and justice hailed the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Since its accession to power, the Supreme Military Council has also considered that no Third World country could ignore the existence of the People's Republic of China and her role in the struggle for the liberation of all oppressed peoples. Consequently, it has decided to normalize without delay the relations between the Republic of Niger and the People's Republic of China and to send here the delegation.

Referring to the present international situation, Vice-President Sido said: "Like the People's Republic of China, Niger is preoccupied with the international situation characterized by a struggle of the big powers for hegemony at the expense of the Third World."

Premier Chou En-lai met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Vice-President Sido on July 20.

Talks were held between Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-President Sido during the delegation's stay in Peking.

The distinguished Niger guests left Peking on July 21 to visit other parts of China.

China and Niger Establish Diplomatic Relations

During the Niger Government Delegation's visit to China, consultation took place between the Governments of China and Niger, which decided to establish diplomatic relations. Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Niger Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation Captain Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou signed in Peking on July 20 a joint communique on behalf of their respective governments.

The joint communique reads: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Niger, in conformity with the interests and wishes of the two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from July 20, 1974.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China firmly supports the just struggle carried on by the Government of the Republic of Niger to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

"The Government of the Republic of Niger recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people, and Taiwan Province as an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

"The two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

An agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Niger was signed at the same time by the two foreign ministers.

Renmin Ribao's July 22 editorial warmly greeted the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Gunes in Peking

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey Turan Gunes and his wife and party paid a friendship visit to China from July 14 to 17.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei gave a banquet in their honour on July 15. The two foreign ministers spoke at the banquet which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Referring to the international situation, Foreign Minister Chi said: The struggle of the Third World countries and peoples to oppose colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and to win and defend national independence is raging tempestuously across the globe and has

scored one great victory after another.

He pointed out: In the Middle East and Mediterranean region the superpowers are staging contention farces in rapid succession and with increasing ferocity. Their aggression and rivalry remain the cause of long-time tension and turbulence in this region, and are arousing ever stronger resistance from the peoples of the Middle East and Mediterranean countries. No matter how they struggle and make trouble, the superpowers can never extricate themselves from the difficult situation — as the saying goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may." Gone are the days when they could do as they please.

Chi Peng-fei said: China is a developing socialist country. We consistently maintain that relations between countries, whether they have similar or different social systems, should all be established on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. Countries should treat one another as equals and respect one another.

In conclusion, he said: We firmly support the revolutionary struggle waged by all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world, and resolutely oppose superpower expansionism and hegemonism. China is not and will never be a superpower.

Foreign Minister Turan Gunes spoke highly of the time-honoured friendly relations between the Turkish and Chinese peoples. He said that the Turkish people were among the first nations to have understood the Chinese people's glorious ancient civilization. For many centuries, he continued, the Silk Road made it possible for Turkey to maintain constant contacts with the great China. He noted that it was most gratifying that today's reality had restored to us the centuries-old relations.

He said: We live in a historical period of great social, economic and political transformations. Our world lives in hope of a better future for

mankind, which is made possible by the progress of technique, and at the same time it lives in fear of a general war, which is always possible. These transformations have made the present-day texture of political relations extraordinarily complicated, requiring statesmen to have a vigilance without blemish, an obligation and duty to consult untiringly with each other so as to explore the road to peace.

The Turkish Foreign Minister said: Inspired by the political thinking of its founder, Turkey approves of the efforts aimed at liquidating colonialism which still exists in parts of the world. Therefore, Turkey firmly supports the great movement that urges the peoples to liberate themselves from this form of oppression. She is equally opposed to racial discrimination. Turkey voices her solidarity with the efforts made by the developing countries in their struggle to get rid of backwardness and resist all attempts at exploitation.

Chinese Representative Speaks on Cyprus Situation at U.N.

At the U.N. Security Council meeting of July 19 to consider the Cyprus situation, Archbishop Makarios gave an account of the military coup in the island republic. The President of Cyprus denounced the coup and appealed to the Security Council to do its utmost to put an end to the situation created by the coup.

Chinese Representative Chuang Yen who spoke at the meeting said: "Cyprus is a Third World country in the Midcast-Mediterranean region. The Chinese Government and people are seriously concerned about the present situation in Cyprus."

He said: "The people of Cyprus have a glorious revolutionary tradition of fighting against imperialism. They waged a prolonged heroic struggle to win national independence, safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose colonialism and imperialism, and finally independence was achieved. In this struggle, Archbishop Makarios

played an outstanding role, which we highly admire. After independence, under the leadership of President Makarios, Cyprus has pursued a policy of non-alignment, resolutely opposed imperialism and colonialism and made useful contributions towards supporting the just struggle of the Third World countries and peoples."

Chuang Yen stressed: "The Chinese Government has always held that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus should be respected by all countries. We are firmly opposed to aggression and subversion by any outside force against a sovereign state. The question of Cyprus should be settled by the people of Cyprus themselves. At present, it is of particular importance to maintain vigilance against the superpowers' taking advantage of the situation in Cyprus to meddle and fish in troubled waters. The Chinese Government and people support the Third World countries and peoples as well as the people of the rest of the world in their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Cyprus."

The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution on the afternoon of July 20, calling upon all states to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

It calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing as a first step.

The resolution demands an immediate end to foreign military intervention in Cyprus and requests the withdrawal without delay from Cyprus of foreign military personnel present other than under the authority of international agreements, including those whose withdrawal was requested by President Makarios in his letter of July 2, 1974.

It also calls on Greece, Turkey and Britain to enter into negotiations without delay "for the restoration of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus."

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 15 council members.

Explaining the vote for the resolution, Chinese Representative Chuang Yen said: "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the just

struggle waged by the people of Cyprus under the leadership of President Archbishop Makarios, the legitimate head of state of Cyprus, and resolutely oppose the aggression and subversion against Cyprus by all foreign forces and the violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus. We are seriously concerned about the present situation in Cyprus. What should be stressed in particular is that the two superpowers, whose sole anxiety is the absence of troubles in the world, are fanning up flames everywhere by taking advantage of the present situation and are sparing no efforts to sow discord so as to achieve their aim of fishing in troubled waters and ransacking a burning house in their contention for hegemony in the Mideast-Mediterranean region. All justice-upholding countries and people of the world should maintain high vigilance against this and resolutely oppose the aforesaid iniquitous acts."

He said: The Chinese Delegation has voted for the draft resolution just adopted. But it must be pointed out that preambular paragraph 7 and operative paragraph 6 of the draft mention the question of United Nations force in Cyprus. "On the question of dispatching United Nations force, the Chinese Government has always held its own position in principle. This is well known to all. Consequently, the Chinese Delegation has reservation on the above two paragraphs," he added.

News Briefs

◆ Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh and Premier Chou En-lai on July 21 sent a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressing deep condolences on the death of Comrade Miron Constantinescu.

◆ Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a friendly talk on July 15 with Geronimo Velasco, special representative of President Marcos of the Philippines and President of the Philippine National Oil Company, and

(Continued on p. 14.)

Upsurge of Third World's Struggle in Unity Against Hegemonism

THE Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea held a 11-day general debate at which about 120 delegations took the floor. The debate fully reflects the rising momentum in the present excellent situation in which the Third World is united against hegemonism. It also shows that the old order of colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is being battered with increasing ferocity.

In their speeches, representatives from many developing countries excoriated the superpowers for pursuing maritime hegemonism, particularly the so-called "freedom of the high seas," and resolutely demanded the demolition of the monopoly and domination of the sea by the superpowers and a complete reconstruction of the old order of the law of the sea. The developing coastal and land-locked countries have strengthened their solidarity in the struggle and demonstrated mutual understanding and support. The two superpowers, forced to cope with the situation, are placed in total isolation.

Spearhead Against the Old Law of the Sea

Speaking at the international forum of the current conference on the law of the sea, representatives of broad sections of Third World countries directed the spearhead of their struggle at the old law of the sea and its core — "principle of freedom of the sea" — which the two superpowers revere as infallible. In the face of the superpowers' efforts to defend this old regime of the law of the sea and their attempts to keep on imposing on Third World countries the piratical logic of "freedom of the sea," "freedom of navigation" and "freedom of fishing," many representatives of Asian, African and Latin American countries expressed their strong indignation and opposition, and voiced their righteous appeal during the general debate: Times have changed and the international situation has undergone a radical change; the old law of the sea should not be patched up but ought to be thoroughly reconstructed. Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez pointed out in the opening speech: "We should create a new law for mankind, without egoism or national predominance, without imperial pretensions. Meanwhile, the lesson of many centuries on defraudation and humiliation of the weak by the strong should be drawn." Many representatives of other Third World countries vigorously called for "a change in the past history of the seas and oceans which have been abused

by the great powers as a means of conquest, domination and colonization."

Refuting the superpowers' gangster logic of "freedom of the sea," the leader of the Tanzanian delegation pointed out that the so-called "freedom of the sea" "has become a catchword, a licence and an excuse for plunder and exploitation of the riches of the sea by a few. It has become an excuse for a few to roam and terrorize the world." He declared: "This type of freedom belonged to the old order and it has outlived its time!" The leader of the delegation of Thailand noted that "freedom of the sea" was in fact "encompassing freedom of deployment of force, freedom of rivalry for power, freedom to monopolize the exploitation of marine resources, and also freedom to pollute."

Two Hegemonic Powers — "Flowers Fall Off, Do What One May"

The movement for 200-mile maritime sovereignty initiated by a number of Latin American countries at the beginning of the 1950s is in full swing today. During the debate, the stand in defence of the 200-mile maritime right won wide support and the idea of establishing an exclusive economic zone became the general trend at the conference.

In this situation, the representative of Soviet revisionism found it necessary to play a sly trick. He put forward a proposal which is seemingly sympathetic to a 200-mile economic zone but in essence obstinately persists in maritime hegemonism — an attempt to impose this formulation on the numerous littoral countries. The U.S. representative put forward a similar proposal later. The Soviet representative's hoax, however, was exposed then and there by representatives from Third World countries. The Peruvian representative nailed down the trick of the Soviet representative as a "Trojan horse." The Ecuadorian representative declared categorically that "Ecuador will not accept a convention which impairs in any manner the integrity of its rights over the renewable and non-renewable resources in the 200-mile sea area." The strong opposition evoked by the speeches of the representatives of Soviet revisionism and the other superpower is a clear indication that the two hegemonic powers are in a predicament. As the verse goes, "Flowers fall off, do what one may."

Both superpowers attempted to extend conditional "recognition" to the 200-mile economic zone in return

for "free passage" of their warships and submarines through the straits of sovereign countries. This unjustifiable stand met with strong denunciation and stern repudiation from the representatives of small and medium-sized countries, especially those from the countries adjacent to straits. They expressed firm opposition to the contempt for the sovereignty of those countries adjacent to straits as shown by the superpowers in their attempt to launch military aggression and contend for hegemony. The Malaysian representative said that by demanding "free passage" for their warships through the straits, a few big powers are pursuing their "global strategic interests." The Spanish representative said that some countries had military aims in advocating "free passage" and "free overflight" in straits. Their purpose is to "guarantee" their right to "make a show of their naval and air forces in the sea areas under the sovereign jurisdiction of other countries."

Before and during the conference, the two superpowers, with evil intent, took no end of pains to sow discord between the coastal and land-locked countries. But representatives of many such developing countries responded to the challenge by reaffirming mutual understanding and mutual support among themselves. In their speeches at the conference, the representatives of 46 coastal states pledged support for the claims of the land-locked states for free access to the oceans and the sharing of sea resources. The land-locked states, Zambia, Uganda and Bolivia, for instance, on their

part supported the stand for 200-mile maritime rights.

The conference adopted, in spite of all obstructions and with an overwhelming majority vote of 88 to 2, a decision to invite the African national-liberation movements and the Palestine Liberation Organization to send representatives to the conference as observers. This signifies yet another victory for the Third World countries in their united struggle against the hegemonic powers. A representative of El Salvador has put it well: "Africans, Asians and Latin Americans are united in a common cause deeply affecting the prospects of their development."

As the conference has begun debate at its three main committee meetings, the struggle is becoming still fiercer. As a Jamaican representative has pointed out, it cannot be believed that "some spiritual conversion has suddenly descended upon the pirate nations of the past and the present." To be sure, hegemonist forces will not quit the stage of history of their own accord. The struggle for a change of the old law of the sea will be a protracted and complicated one, but it is the firm conviction of the numerous Third World countries that they will advance from victory to victory and bring about a new law of the sea so long as they persist in uniting with all the forces that can be united and fight unremittingly against the two superpowers' maritime hegemonism and in defence of their own state sovereignty and national resources.

(Hsinhua Correspondent)

Chinese Representative on Marine Pollution

THE Third Committee of the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea held a general debate on marine pollution from July 15 to 17. Representatives from over 40 countries took the floor. Many representatives from the Third World countries pointed out in their speeches that the numerous developing countries are the victims of marine pollution. To preserve the marine environment, the littoral countries should have the right to take all necessary measures to prevent pollution. This is the undeniable sovereign right of every country.

In his speech at the meeting on July 17, Chinese Representative Lo Yu-ju supported the stand taken by the representatives of many developing countries. He said: The increasingly serious pollution in some sea areas in the world is, speaking fundamentally, mainly the consequence of the policies of aggression and plunder pursued by imperialism, the superpowers in partic-

ular. The numerous developing countries are the victims of marine pollution. In such circumstances, it is absolutely just that the coastal states should rise in self-defence and take measures to protect their marine environment and natural resources against pollution from outside sources.

Prompted by the urge to maintain their maritime hegemony, the superpowers, however, frenziedly oppose the legitimate rights of coastal states, he said. Under the pretext of "international standards" and "global measures," they attempt to deny the jurisdiction of coastal states and their role in the prevention and control of marine pollution. This has naturally met with firm opposition from the broad developing countries.

He pointed out that it is admittedly necessary to establish, through joint consultations on the basis of equality of all countries, big and small, some regime

and measures thereof on an international or regional basis in regard to the preservation of environment and prevention of pollution. But these can in no way substitute for anti-pollution regulations by coastal states. It is all the more impermissible to use so-called "international standards" and "global measures" to oppose or weaken the jurisdiction of the coastal states and restrict the economic and industrial development of the developing countries.

The Chinese delegation, he said, holds that first, each coastal state has the right to formulate its environmental policy and take all necessary measures, in the light of its specific conditions, to protect its marine environment and prevent pollution in the sea area under its national jurisdiction. In doing so, the coastal states should, of course, have regard for the interests of all and those of its neighbouring countries.

Second, all states, especially the industrially developed countries, have the duty to take all effective measures to solve their problem of discharging harmful

substances and to prevent the pollution of the sea areas under their jurisdiction from spreading to and damaging the marine environment of the sea areas under the national jurisdiction of other states or the international sea areas.

Third, international anti-pollution measures and standards should be adopted and appropriate and necessary international regulations should be enforced for the marine environment in the international sea area. No poisonous and harmful substances may be dumped at will into the international sea area. Discharge of radioactive substances and highly poisonous matters into the international sea area must be strictly prohibited.

Fourth, all states and international organizations concerned should strengthen their co-operation in conducting anti-pollution research on the principles of respect for sovereignty and equality and mutual benefit so as to promote the exchange and utilization of anti-pollution technology and data.

Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

Grasping Ideological Weapon by Studying the "Manifesto of the Communist Party"

IN the long course of fighting revisionism, the crew of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive, a nationally famous advanced collective under the Peking Railway Sub-Administration, have come to understand that no victory can be won without grasping the ideological weapon of Marxism. Over the past few years, the members of the crew have persevered in studying works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Since the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, they have again studied the brilliant *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx and Engels and Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deepened their criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary programme to restore capitalism.

Historical Experience of the Class Struggle

The members of the crew studied the statement in the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* which said that, since the dissolution of primitive tribal society which held land in common ownership, "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles" and that "oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight." It was only natural that they linked the statement with the reality of the class struggle and the two-line struggle in present-day China, and a heated discussion ensued. They said: The his-

torical experience of the class struggle shows that only through acute and protracted struggles can a genuine revolution be victorious. This was true of the feudal system replacing the slave system and of the capitalist system replacing the feudal system. The socialist revolution of the proletariat is a great revolution to eliminate the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes; therefore, it will go through even longer and more acute struggles and repeated trials of strength in order to consolidate its victory.

Dwelling on the new conception of history put forward by Marx, Engels pointed out: "The whole of previous history is a history of class struggles, that in all the manifold and complicated political struggles the only thing at issue has been the social and political rule of social classes, the maintenance of domination by older classes and the conquest of domination by newly arising classes." By studying this passage the crew understood more clearly that all overthrown reactionary classes will never step down from the stage of history without a struggle and that they will always try to turn their hope of restoration into attempts at restoration, in a bid to recover their lost "paradise."

In the course of their study, the crew reviewed the four major struggles between the two lines that had taken place in New China since its founding more than 20 years ago. They recognized that the ringleaders of

the revisionist lines in the past, from Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, Peng Teh-huai and Liu Shao-chi to Lin Piao, were all agents of imperialism, revisionism and reaction abroad and of the overthrown exploiting classes at home who had wormed their way into our Party. Their common counter-revolutionary aim was to usurp Party leadership and seize state power, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes. In the light of studying the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, the crew deepened their understanding that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society. The struggle between the bourgeoisie which wants to restore capitalism and the proletariat which is against restoration makes up the main content of the class struggle and the two-line struggle during the entire historical period of socialism. This is an objective law independent of man's will.

Reviewing the history of their continuous struggle together with the people of the whole country against the class enemies for more than the last 20 years, the crew of the "Mao Tsetung" Locomotive arrived at a deeper understanding that the struggle against restoration by the bourgeoisie was a long-term fighting task of the proletariat throughout the entire historical period of socialism. Following the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary leaders' struggle against pseudo-socialism of varying descriptions, they made up their minds to deepen their criticism of Lin Piao and carry the struggle against restoration through to the end.

Two "Radical Ruptures"

In condemning Lin Piao and other reactionaries at home and abroad for wantonly attacking the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the crew studied in particular the second chapter of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* in which Marx and Engels thoroughly analysed the nature and characteristics of the political party of the proletariat and the Communist Party's fundamental tasks and ultimate goal. The *Manifesto* points out: "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas."

They discussed this statement in terms of China's reality. They said that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes under the conditions of socialism. This great revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao and done a good job of sweeping away the dirt of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. It is also a deep-going criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary declining classes, and all other old traditional ideas. This great political revolution has further consolidated China's dictatorship of the proletariat and struck a heavy blow at the reactionary domestic and foreign

forces which tried to restore capitalism in China. In his efforts to usurp Party leadership, seize political power and restore capitalism, Lin Piao openly raised the tattered flag of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and did his utmost to oppose the Great Cultural Revolution and strangle new-born socialist things. This fully shows that Lin Piao was an out-and-out reactionary who went against the tide of history.

Historical facts prove that different classes react differently to any social change. A newly rising class upholds change and progress, while the reactionary classes do their best to preserve the old order. This kind of struggle is nothing new. As Marx and Engels penetratingly pointed out: "The social consciousness of past ages, despite all the multiplicity and variety it displays, moves within certain common forms, or general ideas, which cannot completely vanish except with the total disappearance of class antagonisms." The powerful weapon of Marxism has exposed the true colours of Lin Piao and other reactionaries at home and abroad. Through their study the locomotive crew clearly realize that Confucius, Lin Piao, Chiang Kai-shek, Brezhnev and their like have the same reactionary class nature and the same ideology. Around 2,400 years ago, Confucius had an inveterate hatred and mortal fear for the social changes which broke down the collapsing slave system and benefited the development of the then new-emerging feudal relationships. He described the situation at that time as the "absence of right principles throughout the country," saying that the "rites were lost and music was ruined." And 2,400 years later, Lin Piao and other reactionaries at home and abroad spared no efforts in attacking the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and new-born socialist things. The more they raged, the more they revealed themselves to be reactionary and decadent, and the clearer it is that the Great Cultural Revolution "is absolutely necessary and most timely."

Fall of the Bourgeoisie and Victory of the Proletariat Are Equally Inevitable

Members of the locomotive crew repeatedly studied the passage in the book: "Its [the bourgeoisie's] fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable." This has strengthened their confidence that capitalist society is bound to fall and socialist society is bound to triumph. They said: "Human society keeps advancing, with the new defeating the decadent, the advanced defeating the backward, and revolution defeating reaction. This is an inevitable law of historical development. Whatever conforms to this law, advocates social change and pushes history forward is progressive and revolutionary; whatever goes against this law, works persistently for retrogression and restoration and hinders historical progress is decadent and reactionary."

Using this Marxist viewpoint to analyse Lin Piao's crimes, the workers have come to a better understanding that Lin Piao's crime in following Confucius to preach "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and in vainly trying to "revive states that were extinct,

restore families that had lost their positions, and call to office those who had fallen into obscurity" was a concentrated expression of the hopes of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists and of imperialism, revisionism and reaction for staging a counter-revolutionary restoration in China. The analysis also helped them see that what Lin Piao preached was an out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist line aimed at turning back the clock.

The workers used this famous viewpoint of Marx and Engels to analyse the examples of the despicable ending of all reactionaries, whether in ancient or present times, at home or abroad, who tried to effect a restoration and retrogression. Their analysis helped them know that this was a historical inevitability. The workers said: "Though he worked hard all his life for restoration, Confucius could not prevent the doom of the slave system. Since the overthrow of the emperor in China in 1911, none of the reigns of the reactionaries who advocated restoration and retrogression lasted long. Yuan Shih-kai was emperor for only 83 days in early 1916 and was dethroned and died amid the people's denunciation. In 1917, the duration of Chang Hsun's restoration of the Ching monarchy was only a little more than 10 days. Chiang Kai-shek prac-

tised a feudal fascist dictatorship to oppose communism and the people. It soon collapsed under the attack of the powerful people's revolution led by Chairman Mao. Today, under the historical conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the future awaiting any fool trying to hold back the tide of history is not a good one. Lin Piao tried to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, but he ended up ignominiously in a plane crash at Undur Khan in the People's Republic of Mongolia. This is a due punishment for his attempt at restoration."

Through the study of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the locomotive crew saw the direction of social development still more clearly, and became still more conscious of the great mission of the proletariat. Full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the members said: "Lin Piao wanted to turn back the clock, so we must respond tit-for-tat, that is, go towards socialism more quickly. So long as we do our best to arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere strictly to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, none of the restorationist conspiracies of the bourgeoisie will ever succeed. The proletarian revolution will surely win final victory."

Hypocrisy Behind "Virtue," "Benevolence and Righteousness," "Loyalty and Forbearance"

Led by their Party committee, workers and staff members of Peking's Summer Palace exposed Lin Piao's evil purpose in trumpeting the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "virtue," "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance." They were filled with proletarian indignation as they used cultural relics and cited historical data and events that had occurred at the palace to make their criticisms. Following is a brief summary of their speeches. — Ed.

AS Chinese feudal society was declining, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were praised more and more highly by the reactionary rulers. Particularly towards the end of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911), they were used as spiritual props to buttress the tottering feudal regime. Scrolls and tablets hung all over the Summer Palace, then an imperial resort, bore inscriptions extolling "virtue" and "benevolence," and here and there in the garden palace were buildings named with these words. As a matter of fact, none of the feudal rulers ever practised "virtue" or showed any "benevolence" towards the working people. Evidence enough is the palace itself, which was completed at a price paid by the toiling masses in heaps of dead bodies. In order

to build it, feudal rulers from the Chin (1115-1234) to the Ching Dynasties, who cared nothing about the lives of the people, made no scruples about bleeding them white. To help finance its construction and expansion, the notorious Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi in 1888 embezzled money earmarked for the navy as well as "relief funds" for the famine-stricken people of Honan Province.

It was in the very halls and palaces bearing such words as "virtue" and "benevolence" that the feudal rulers cooked up one decree after another to step up their oppression and exploitation of the labouring people and conspired to put down the Yi Ho Tuan Movement* in cold blood. From here, too, they plotted to suppress the first bourgeois Reform Movement** in modern Chinese history, and ordered Tan Szu-tung and five

* The Yi Ho Tuan Movement which took place in north China in 1900 was a vast, spontaneous movement of peasants and handicraftsmen who rose in armed struggle against the imperialists.

** The Reform Movement of 1898, with Kang Yu-wei, Liang Chi-chao and Tan Szu-tung as leaders, represented the interests of the liberal bourgeoisie and the enlightened landlords. It was favoured and supported by Emperor Kuang Hsu, but had no mass basis. It was put down by Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, chieftain of the diehards.

others advocating reform to be guillotined. This was where the feudal rulers engaged in humiliating capitulation and treason at the expense of national sovereignty, ceding territories and paying indemnities, which reduced China to a semi-colony under the heel of the imperialist powers. The Summer Palace was seriously damaged in 1860 by the Anglo-French allied forces and again in 1900 by the allied forces of eight powers — Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Italy and Austria. Both incidents were proof of imperialist aggression against China.

These facts show that, while mouthing "benevolence," "virtue," "loyalty and forbearance," the reactionary Ching rulers not only oppressed, exploited and slaughtered the people but bartered away China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Lin Piao, for his part, also peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. This shows that he and all past reactionary rulers were like poisonous gourds sprouting off the same vine and that Lin Piao was an agent of the landlord and capitalist classes who had wormed his way into our Party. While chanting "virtue," "benevolence" and "loyalty and forbearance," he was sharpening his knife and working on *Outline of Project "571,"* a plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, in a vain attempt to assassinate our great leader Chairman Mao, suppress the working people and turn China into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

Never Again a "Paradise" for Reactionary Classes

The Summer Palace, built with toil and wisdom by the labouring people, was monopolized by a handful of reactionary rulers before liberation in 1949. They lived a luxurious and licentious life there. At the time of the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kuang Hsu, it was nothing for them to "spend 40,000 taels of silver a day, while singing and dancing goes on every day." When the Empress Dowager reached her sixtieth birthday, more than 5.4 million taels of silver were withdrawn from the state coffers for the celebrations, and a multi-coloured canopy was put up in front of the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity, which called for over 17,000 bolts (measuring 233 kilometres) of silk. What this silver and silk meant in terms of the blood and sweat of the labouring people could never be calculated!

During the Kuomintang reactionary rule, pleasure-seeking bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists often went to the Summer Palace, where they made the labourers wait on them day and night. The workers were often cursed and beaten for their "carelessness." These petty tyrants could fire a worker at will with a few words written on a slip of paper which had the force of an order.

Kao Teh-ming who had toiled in the Summer Palace like a beast of burden for more than fifty years was driven out in his seventies. With no means of support, he lived by begging in the streets until he died of starvation and cold. Another old worker Chiang Wu was sacked for no reason at all. Filled with anger and

sorrow he hanged himself just outside the Summer Palace where he had been squeezed dry. No words can adequately describe the bitter sufferings of these labouring people!

It was only after Chairman Mao and the Communist Party led the people to make revolution that the labouring people were emancipated and embarked on a happy life. By preaching the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "virtue," "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance," Lin Piao, however, vainly tried to restore the lost "paradise" of the landlord and capitalist classes and plunge the labouring people into the inferno again. We will never allow this to succeed! Never!

Deepen the Criticism of the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius

Great changes have taken place in the Summer Palace since liberation, particularly since the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

During the Ching Dynasty, the palace was an imperial resort for the feudal rulers, while working people were absolutely forbidden to enter. Anyone wandering in by mistake was either decapitated or flogged and banished to the frontier area to serve as a life-long slave of the imperial clan. From the downfall of the Ching Dynasty until the eve of liberation, it was open to the public, but during those years wide sections of the labouring people who could hardly get enough to eat never visited the park. It remained a playground for the few — officials and aristocrats, landlords and capitalists.

After liberation, the workers, peasants and soldiers have become masters of the Summer Palace which was turned into a people's park. The state has drastically reduced the entrance-fee and opened a special bus route to the park in the interests of the masses. On holidays or Sundays, the number of visitors often tops 100,000 per day. The Summer Palace now belongs to the working people; the days when the landlord and capitalist classes had it to themselves are gone for ever. Changes at the Summer Palace exemplify in a measure the changes in our country as a whole.

Since liberation our country has made great progress on all fields. Particularly since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, socialist revolution and construction have developed vigorously and an excellent situation prevails everywhere. But a handful of class enemies have bitter hatred for our successes. Representing the common desire of class enemies both at home and abroad for a counter-revolutionary restoration in China, Lin Piao made the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius his ideological weapon for effecting restoration and retrogression. Therefore, we must criticize these doctrines in a deep-going way so as to guarantee that our socialist motherland will never change its political colour.

Integration With the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

by Pai Chi-hsien

AFTER graduating from the Hopei Teachers College in 1968, I went to a village in Tsanghsien County, Hopei Province, to temper myself in manual labour. This was in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that young students should integrate with the workers and peasants. In the course of my life and work among the poor and lower-middle peasants, I gradually identified myself with them and acquired a great liking for the countryside. In 1970 I married an ordinary peasant and settled down in the village for good. During these past few years, I've been involved in a struggle against the old traditional ideas of scorning physical labour and working people.

Workers and Peasants Are the Cleanest

I remember that day when four other college graduates and I first arrived at the Hsiangkuochuang Brigade on December 25, 1968, the peasants came out to greet us, beating drums and gongs as if celebrating a festival. Men and women, old and young crowded around asking us if we were cold. Arrangements were made for me to live with a P.L.A. man's wife, Sister Pi.

The fatiguing journey and the new surroundings were too much for me, that night I fell ill. Sister Pi was very kind to me. She prepared herb medicine for me and stayed by my bedside all night. From the very first day I entered the village, I felt the warmth and comradeship of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The brigade Party branch not only paid attention to our daily needs and well-being, but laid emphasis on giving us political education. Before long we were familiar with the history of the village, family histories of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the two-line struggle in the countryside. We began to understand the hard and bitter struggles the working people had gone through in order to overthrow the dark old society and how much arduous labour would be required to build socialism.

The personal experience of Pi Chi-wu, a Communist of many years' standing, was moving. In the old society, his family, without land and often hard pressed even for a room to live in, subsisted on chaff

and wild plants much of the year. When Chi-wu was only seven, his father died from overwork and illness which he could not afford to cure. There was no way out for him and his mother but to wander from place to place in search of a livelihood. At the age of 19, moved by hatred for the foreign invaders and the class enemies, he joined the Eighth Route Army led by the Communist Party. After liberation when he was demobilized, the leadership suggested that he work in Tientsin where his mother and younger brother were. But after considering how greatly the countryside needed personnel at that time, he chose to return to his native village Hsiangkuochuang to help build up the rural areas together with his fellow villagers, though the living and working conditions there were harder than those in the cities.

His experience and the past sufferings of some of the old poor peasants reminded me of my own family. My father went to work at the age of 12 and was never free of the threat of unemployment. During her childhood my mother was sold to a wealthy man as a maid-servant. She died of poverty and illness when she was only 30, never even having known her own surname. I spent much of my early childhood at the garbage heap with my younger sister picking out cinders and whatever else we could find of any possible use. Like hundreds of millions of working people, my family was emancipated after liberation and we took our destiny into our own hands. My father is a worker at the Tientsin No. 3 State Cotton Mill. My younger sister, after graduation from a middle school, went to work in a Peking factory. In my family, which goes back many generations, I was the first college student. Without the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, New China would not have come into being, nor would it have been possible for a person like me to attend school. It is the Party and the people that put me through college, therefore I should use my knowledge to serve the people. Formerly I had thought that a college student like myself should only be tempered in the countryside for a short period, and sooner or later I should return to the city to work. Now I realized how wrong this thinking was.

Once again I studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to

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go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." These words held new inspiration for me.

Farm work was hard at first, and so was life in the countryside, which I could not easily get accustomed to after 17 years of attending city schools. I had qualms when I began: Could I stand the hard labour? On the other hand, the moving images of the poor and lower-middle peasants came to my mind one after another.

Hsiangkuochuang is an old liberated area with glorious revolutionary traditions. Nineteen of the more than 200 families of the production brigade have family members who sacrificed their lives in revolutionary wars. Hao Chang-hsiu's son gave his life fighting in the War of Resistance Against Japan. Though in her sixties, she still actively takes part in farm work and always puts the collective interest first, and she declines to accept any special care from the production team.

Old poor peasant Pi Yu-chuan had toiled for the landlord since 15. Now working as the production team's stockman he has taken excellent care of the draught animals for 20 years. "In the old society I tended cattle for the landlord," he said. "I was overworked and despised, but had to swallow my rage. Now, working for the collective, I'm so happy! I feel I just can't do enough!"

People like that made me feel ashamed of myself. How disgraceful it was to shrink from physical labour! Knowing them gave me a better understanding of Chairman Mao's words: "Compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." I wore work-clothes, but my thinking was different from that of the poor and lower-middle peasants. I had lived too long under the influence of the old ideas of scorning physical labour and the working people, and had been poisoned by the revisionist educational line which upheld such decadent ideas.

The longer I stayed in the brigade, the more impressed I was by the fine qualities of the working people. Gradually I became attached to the countryside and I felt closer to the poor and lower-middle peasants.



Pai Chi-hsien (second right) discusses revolution in education with poor and lower-middle peasants' representatives, teachers and students.

Besides doing farm work with the commune members, I helped them write up the blackboard news or organize literary and art activities in my spare hours. Old people who could not read or write would ask me to read newspapers for them, youngsters asked me to teach them singing. I also learnt acupuncture and treated some of the commune members' illnesses. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiangkuochuang took me as one of their family members and often said: "Chi-hsien, don't even think of leaving. . . . We can't bear to let you go!"

Settling in the Countryside

Pi Chen-yuan, a member of the Communist Youth League, was one of my best friends. He was born in a lower-middle peasant family and took part in farm production after only a few years' schooling. He taught me a great deal about the various aspects of farm work, in which he was highly skilled. In studying to raise his theoretical and cultural level, he often came to ask my help. One night one of the horses belonging to our production team fell ill. Chen-yuan took it to the veterinary station for treatment and did not return until it was out of danger. By then it was day-break. Later the same morning I saw him working in the field with the others. The commune members often said: "You can rely on Chen-yuan when there's a job to be done for the collective!" Working and studying together, we found we had a great deal in common.

The years passed swiftly: it was time to consider the choice of a life-partner. Some tried to persuade me to choose from among certain friends in the city, but the commune members all hoped that I would settle down in Hsiangkuochuang.

I was impressed by Chen-yuan's good ideology and qualities. Our liking for each other gradually increased. Once I had thought of marrying a college graduate or a cadre in the city; that would ensure a more comfortable life and I would be able to look after my father who was getting on in years. But considering the significance of living and working in Hsiangkuochuang and the need for educated youth to build up the countryside, I preferred to remain. Moreover, I felt close to the peasants — how could I leave?

The poor and lower-middle peasants were overjoyed on learning of my decision. "You've taken the correct path," said Pi Yu-lin, deputy secretary of the brigade's Party branch.

Chen-yuan and I got married in 1970. Two years later, I was assigned to teach in a neighbouring village. He is now an accountant of the production team. At different posts, we both work for the common ideal of building a new socialist countryside.

Struggle Against the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius

A college student married to a peasant! This gave rise to much discussion. While many approved, some took exception. One person ridiculed me saying I was "a fool" who had "given up a good future."

Had I done the right thing? I tried to find an answer from the writings of revolutionary teachers. Engels said: "Marriage is a political act." Chairman Mao also pointed out that there is absolutely no such thing in the world as supra-class love or hatred without reason or cause. In solving questions of love and marriage, one should proceed from the proletarian political stand. People with different stands have different standards of love and hatred. The landlords and the bourgeoisie, out of contempt and hostility towards the working people, consider it foolish for a college student to marry a peasant. This is precisely a manifestation of the exploiting class ideology. Different classes look at the future differently. To the landlords and bourgeoisie, it means seeking fame and fortune. To the proletariat, it means making revolution and struggling for the cause of socialism and communism. To use my cultural and scientific knowledge for the building of a new socialist countryside, for the realization of the magnificent ideals of communism — final elimination of the differences between workers and peasants, between city and countryside, between mental and manual labour — what future could be brighter than this? That's why

the poor and lower-middle peasants praise me for my choice and why public opinion supports me.

Then why is it that in our socialist society there are some who censure me for marrying a peasant? The current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has heightened my consciousness; I've come to realize that my action flouted traditional ideas thousands of years old, as well as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. According to these doctrines, working people are vilified as "the lowest" and "the stupid," as "the inferior men" to be "governed by others," while college students like me are noble people who are "the highest" and "the wise." "The highest" who are "the wise" should become officials "governing others"; it is unthinkable that any of them should stoop to marry a man who is "the lowest" and "the stupid." In his bid to restore landlord and bourgeois rule, Lin Piao spared no effort to oppose the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants. This coincides with what Confucius and Mencius peddled: "He who excels in learning can be an official." Lin Piao even clamoured that "a wife's destiny is decided by the destiny of her husband." This again is in tune with the Confucius' rubbish that "women are inferior to men." Why do some people find my marriage to an ordinary peasant offensive? It is because they had been inculcated with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius; this is class struggle in the realm of ideology.

I wrote a letter to *Hebei Ribao* criticizing Lin Piao, Confucius and the erroneous ideas mentioned above. It was later carried by *Renmin Ribao*. Within a month I received more than 680 letters from all over the country supporting my action and refuting the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The many heart-warming letters from workers, peasants and P.L.A. fighters greatly encouraged me. I restudied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The former exploiting classes have been completely swamped in the boundless ocean of the working people and must change, even if unwillingly. Undoubtedly there are people who will never change, who would prefer to keep their thinking ossified down to the Day of Judgement, but that does not matter very much. All decadent ideology and other incongruous parts of the superstructure are crumbling as the days go by. To clear away the rubbish completely will still take some time, but there is no doubt of their inevitable and total collapse."

The new society taking shape in the midst of struggle involves a clean break not only with the old system of ownership but also with old traditional ideas.

(Continued from p. 5.)

all members of the Philippine Oil Mission headed by him.

♦ Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had a friendly and cordial conversation on July 13 with members of the Korean Badminton Team led by Sim Un Hak.

• Hua Kuo-feng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on July 15 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Romanian Friendship Visiting Group led by Ion Stancescu, Alternate

Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and First Secretary of the Dimbovit County Party Committee. Then, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng feted the Romanian comrades.

Soviet Revisionism's Expansionist Ambition in Strait of Malacca Opposed by Coastal States

THE Third World countries are fighting against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers at the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. One focal point of the struggle is the question of navigation through straits lying within the territorial seas of coastal states and used for international navigation.

The medium-sized and small countries, the Third World countries in particular, which oppose superpower maritime hegemony in order to safeguard their own sovereign rights and national security, hold that the coastal states have full sovereign rights over straits lying within their territorial seas; that foreign vessels passing through such straits must not jeopardize the security and interests of the sovereign states; that non-military foreign vessels must conform to the principle of "innocent passage"; that foreign military vessels in transit must give prior notification to the coastal states or obtain their prior authorization for passage; that submarines in transit must be surfaced.

To preserve their maritime hegemony, the two superpowers, however, clamour about "ensuring freedom of navigation through the international straits," describing the straits lying within the territorial seas of coastal states but used for international navigation as "international straits" through which warships, submarines and aircraft of other countries are free to pass. Soviet social-imperialism is even more arrogant as it insists that no states adjacent to straits are allowed to take action against ships and aircraft jeopardizing their sovereign rights and security.

From two such diametrically opposed claims it can be seen that the struggle of the Third World countries against the superpowers over the question of passage through the straits is in essence one to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and oppose big-power hegemony.

This struggle is closely linked with the question of passage through the Strait of Malacca.

Soviet Revisionist Menace

Soviet social-imperialism has been advocating "internationalization" of the Strait of Malacca in recent years in an attempt to gain a foothold there while intensifying its contention with U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean. But the flagrant Soviet encroachment on the sovereign rights of Malaysia and Indonesia over the

territorial sea and its threat to their national security, have aroused stiff opposition from these countries.

The Strait of Malacca, which lies between the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia's Sumatra Island, is the main channel connecting the Indian Ocean and the Pacific and therefore is of great strategic importance. Since the beginning of the 16th century, the Western colonialists have all along fought for control of this strait as an important channel for their plunder in the East. Foreign control of the strait came to its historical end with the independence of Malaysia and Indonesia after World War II when the old colonialist forces declined in the wake of the successive victories of the struggle by the world's people against imperialism and colonialism. Later, the two countries extended their territorial sea limit from 3 to 12 nautical miles. In view of the fact that the narrowest part of the strait is less than 24 nautical miles wide, the two countries reached agreement through negotiations to have the middle line of the strait as the limit of their territorial waters. As a result, the Strait of Malacca has become the territorial sea of the two countries.

"Internationalization" Rejected

In November 1971, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia issued a joint statement declaring their condominium of the affairs of the Strait of Malacca and Strait of Singapore and set up a co-operative organization to safeguard the safety of navigation in the straits. The joint statement resolutely rejected "internationalization" of the Strait of Malacca. Since then, the Governments of Malaysia and Indonesia have time and again expressed opposition to "internationalization" of the strait while claiming that international navigation in it should conform to the principle of innocent passage.

This just stand of the coastal countries of the strait, however, has encountered hostility and opposition from Soviet social-imperialism frantically pushing big-power hegemonism. In March 1972, the Soviet Government, colluding with the then Sato government of Japan, announced that they had come to an "official understanding" on making the Strait of Malacca an "international strait," a pretext under which an attempt was made to turn this strait into a "private strait" of the Soviet Union and a few other countries, through which their warships can pass freely. At the end of last November, Soviet Ambassador to Singapore Boris

Bezrukavnikov at a meeting in Singapore harped on the theme that the Strait of Malacca and Strait of Singapore are "international channels."

The Soviet scheme for "internationalizing" the Strait of Malacca stems from its wild ambition for maritime supremacy. Warships of this superpower have frequently entered the Indian Ocean through it. The Singapore newspaper *Nanyang Siang Pau* took note of the Soviet scheme in an article entitled "Judging Soviet Attempt in Asia From the Struggle for Sovereignty Over the Strait of Malacca." It said: "The Kremlin is exerting its utmost to develop a powerful navy to intimidate and control the countries in South and Southeast Asia on the one hand," and "on the other, to build up its maritime supremacy as part of its global strategy in contending with the United States for world domination."

Ironically, the Soviet Union at the conference on the law of the sea in Geneva in 1958 opposed the U.S. proposition that warships had the right to pass through territorial waters. Then it made an about-turn in 1972 when it advocated "freedom of navigation" through the Strait of Malacca which is within the bounds of the territorial waters of its coastal states.

This shows that the Soviet Union is following the trail of the United States in making itself a maritime hegemonic power.

In pursuing its wild ambitions for aggression, the Soviet Union went so far as to call on the souls of old

tsars for help. Last September, the Soviet Government sent granite tombstones to Georgetown in Malaysia for memorializing the men of the tsarist navy killed 60 years ago near Penang in the Strait of Malacca in an operation for maritime supremacy.

The Malaysian newspaper *Sing Pin Jih Pao* noted in a commentary on the matter: "What has the old tsar's navy got that is worthy of commemoration? Nobody but the Soviets know."

The Soviet scheme to "internationalize" the Strait of Malacca has been strongly denounced and opposed by the governments and public opinion of the coastal states of the strait. Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak reaffirmed last December that the Strait of Malacca between Malaysia and Indonesia can never be used by other countries for their own political and military purposes. He said that the policy of Malaysia towards the strait is based on the principle of defending the 12-nautical-mile territorial waters. Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik in a speech in 1972 reiterated Indonesia's opposition to "internationalization" of the Strait of Malacca. The Indonesian navy chief of staff stressed in April 1972, that warships of any countries wanting to pass through the strait should notify either Indonesia or Malaysia. The Indonesian and Malaysian Governments have lately expressed regret at and protested more than once the passing of Soviet and U.S. naval vessels through the Strait of Malacca without advance notice.

Soviet Revisionist Social-Imperialism Bullies Japan

IN furthering its expansionist ambitions, Soviet social-imperialism is handling Japan with both kid gloves and the mailed fist in an attempt to put Japan into its orbit of hegemony. This ambition of Soviet revisionism has aroused vehement opposition from the Japanese people.

Honeyed Words. When Brezhnev and other Soviet revisionist chiefs think it necessary to curry favour with Japan, they approach her with a smiling face and all the honeyed words they can find. Brezhnev himself once said the road between the Soviet Union and Japan had been very "narrow" in the past, and it should

be "widened" now. Taking the cue, the Soviet revisionist propaganda machine has asserted repeatedly that "the time has come to put Soviet-Japanese relations on a solid treaty basis" and that "the Soviet Union is sincere in building good-neighbourly relations with Japan," posing as someone who is for "good neighbourliness" and "friendship."

Since the Soviet rulers are so "sincere" about being friendly with Japan, then wouldn't it be logical for Japan's northern territories under Soviet occupation to be returned to Japan? No. The Soviet revisionists' arrogant stand on this issue is that Japan must not even raise the question. When the Japanese people

launched a movement to demand the return of the northern territories and the Japanese Government raised this demand with the Soviet Union time and again, Brezhnev stated conclusively that "a handful of Japanese elements is trying to make a provocation by deliberately making use of the so-called 'territorial issue.'" Following suit, the Soviet revisionist press published successive similar remarks threatening Japan.

Bring the Four Islands. At a session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives last March 12, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka referred to the invitation to the Soviet leaders to visit Japan and said that when they come "please bring the 'four islands.'" Soon afterwards, speaking at the Japanese Reporters' Club, A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, said that "to improve Japanese-Soviet relations, it is important to create an atmosphere in keeping with it, but the movement in Japan for the return of the northern territories is not for creating a good atmosphere."

This shows that the precondition for so-called Soviet "good-neighbourly relations" with Japan is continued occupation of Japan's northern territories. This means forcing Japan to accept Soviet "good neighbourliness" under the condition of giving up the recovery of its territories; otherwise, it is not "creating a good atmosphere" but making a "provocation."

There are not only economic aims, but, more important, also military ones in Soviet social-imperialism's hanging on to Japan's four northern islands where it has built military bases. As the Japanese journal *Military Affairs* revealed, the Soviet Union has set up radar stations on Japan's Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands, and built airfields for jet planes on Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands and two or three airfields for small aircraft and helicopters on all four; there is a combat-ready Soviet air force and other installations on Kunashiri and Etorofu which are vital to the Soviet Union's Far East and Pacific strategic system.

Linking the military bases on the four northern islands with those in Vladivostok and other places in the Far East makes it possible for the Soviet Pacific fleet and military aircraft to control the Soya and Tsugaru Straits and the Japan Sea and to roam the north and west Pacific. This is spearheaded first and foremost against the U.S. Seventh Fleet and at the same time threatens Japanese security.

This fact, together with the increasingly unbridled activities of Soviet warships and aircraft around Japan, has made Japanese public opinion and people of various strata see more and more clearly the menace from the bear to the north.

Stick and Carrot. While threatening Japan militarily, the Soviet Union woos Japan with its Siberian natural

resources offer. Brezhnev told some representatives of Japanese monopoly capital in Moscow last March that "the Soviet Union possesses abundant natural resources which Japan needs," and "is willing to supply you with pleasure." However, what actually happens is entirely different. It was decided in past Soviet-Japan negotiations that Japan has to provide credits to the tune of 1,000 to 2,000 million U.S. dollars as capital for joint exploitation of the Siberian resources. Of late, the amount of capital the Soviet Union is asking was raised at one stroke to 3,200 million U.S. dollars, while the annual amount of oil the Soviet Union offers to supply Japan was suddenly reduced from 40 million tons to below 25 million. Brezhnev's "supply with pleasure" actually means that Japan should "supply with pleasure" credits to the Soviet Union. The Soviet ruling clique's real intention has been revealed by some Japanese journals. For instance, *Tokyo Shimbun* said that the Soviet side has hinted that it wants a joint Soviet-Japan exploitation of Siberia to the exclusion of the United States. "Judging from this," the paper said, "the Soviet Union presumably has its strategic consideration in the world and Asia" "which, it may be considered, includes political and military objectives."

One of the Soviet aims in coaxing and coercing Japan is to put it in the orbit of Soviet "Asian collective security system." Ever since Brezhnev contrived this scheme in 1969, the Kremlin has cast its eyes on Japan. The Soviet Union intensified wooing Japan last year on this question. Brezhnev, Podgorny and Gromyko have repeatedly directed their talk to Japan on the necessity of setting up an "Asian security system." In the tone of a superpower mouthpiece, TASS accused Japan of doing "far from enough" in making a contribution to Asian collective security.

Guard Against the Bear to the North. These outcries came from the Soviet revisionist chieftains and their propaganda machine prior to Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's Moscow visit last October. Japanese public opinion generally pointed out that the "Asian security system" is to be used by the Soviet Union as an instrument of expansion for control of Asia and for legalizing its occupation of Japan's northern territories. According to *Asahi Shimbun*, Prime Minister Tanaka stressed during his October 7 talk with Brezhnev that the conception of an "Asian security system" will "probably make the Asian situation complicated under the present circumstances." The question of the "Asian security system" finally was not mentioned in the Japan-Soviet joint communique.

Despite its frustrations, the Soviet revisionist clique is not giving up its ambition to bring Japan into the so-called "security system." Last April 5, Soviet

Ambassador to Japan Troyanovsky in Tokyo again dwelt on the question of Japan's security. He alleged that "the strongest measure to defend Japan's security is to deepen her genuine good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, her closest neighbour." At a

time when Soviet planes and warships have repeatedly operated near Japan and Soviet aircraft have even time and again violated Japan's air space, the Soviet ambassador's brazen statement cannot but arouse the sharp vigilance of the Japanese people.

"Constitution" for Sikkim

Annexation Is the Aim

TASS has loudly sung the praises of recent Indian expansionist acts. This Soviet revisionist social-imperialist propaganda machine glibly professed that the Indian Government had set up a "constitution" in Sikkim. According to TASS, "the development and adoption of the constitution . . . is an important step in democratization of political life in Sikkim," "endorsement of the constitution removed the last obstacle to the setting up of a democratic government in the country," and so on and so forth.

Is it "an important step in democratization" or an important step in India's annexation of Sikkim which has a population of only 200,000?

As is known to all, the "constitution" was drafted by Indian officials in Sikkim which was under Indian military occupation and was imposed on Sikkim after the Sikkimese people's resistance was put down by Indian troops and police. That the constitution of a country should be drafted by a foreign country which takes another's job into its own hands is what the Soviet revisionists call "democratization of political life!"

According to the "constitution," the Indian Government will send one person to take up the two posts of head of government and president of the National Assembly of Sikkim. It stipulates that the Government of Sikkim "may seek participation in political institutions of India." This means that the country may "seek" foreign annexation. A strange tale, indeed, unheard of before! In the mouths of the Soviet revisionists, this is also excellent "democratization."

The Soviet revisionist lords held that there is still "the last obstacle" to "democratization" in Sikkim. Where does "the last obstacle" lie? It turns out that the Sikkimese people refuse to accept the "constitution" of "democratization." They shouted slogans against it. Demonstrations and strikes were held and shops closed down one by one. Indian troops and police who occupied the capital of Sikkim attacked with lathis and tear gas, inflicting serious injuries on many people. TASS

does not want to and dares not mention all this. But it can be said with certainty that the Sikkimese people are the greatest obstacle to India's annexing their fatherland, one which the Soviet revisionists and the Indian Government can never "remove."

A number of Indian newspapers could not but reveal some truth about the Indian Government's intention to annex Sikkim through the "constitution." The *Hindustan Times* said critics argue that "crucial powers have more obviously than before been transferred from the Chogyal to the Indian Government and not so much to the (Sikkimese) people." The execution of the "constitution," the paper said, "comes very close to extinguishing Sikkim . . . and paves the way for its integration with India." Nothing could have been clearer than what the paper said! The suppression of the Sikkimese people's resistance has not, as TASS described it, "removed the last obstacle to the setting up of a democratic government in the country," but "paves the way" for India's annexation of Sikkim. Gentlemen of TASS, you are too pretentious. Annexation is annexation. Don't use such high-falutin words as "democratization."

A Sikkimese personage, who did not want to be identified, went right to the heart of the matter when he recently described the Indian action as a "mini-Czechoslovakia incident." In 1968, the Soviet revisionists despatched troops to occupy Czechoslovakia under the pretexts of aiding "a fraternal country" and "defending the fruit of socialism." Now the Indian Government has sent troops to occupy Sikkim under the pretext of aiding it in "democratization." In short, the two incidents are the products of the power politics of big countries bullying small ones. One is a superpower, the other is a sub-superpower. One takes over the mantle of the old tsars while the other steps into the boots of the colonialists. One carries out expansion in all parts of the world while the other expands in South Asia. This is the basic reason why the Soviet revisionists have praised India's annexation of Sikkim.

(A commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent, July 13)

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Cambodian Liberated Areas

The Cambodian people and armed forces in the liberated areas launched a vigorous production movement and reaped a good harvest in the 1973-74 dry season.

On the plains and along the Mekong River, they have solved the water conservancy problem by building irrigation canals and making irrigation tools. They have summed up and popularized the experiences gained in getting last year's good crops, such as rational use of the labour force, water and draught animals. After overcoming many difficulties, they planted two-crop and three-crop rice and gathered a good dry season harvest. Through their own efforts, inhabitants in areas along the river banks and on islands have become self-sufficient in grain.

In provinces like Ratanakiri in the northeast, the people have had gratifying achievements by fulfilling their dry season production tasks. The people of Kratie Province had a bumper rice harvest. In Kompong Thom, Takeo and other provinces, they made vigorous efforts to accumulate manure and build water conservancy projects during the late period of the dry season in order to reap a good harvest in the rainy season.

The people in the liberated areas are determined, under the leadership of the people's organs of power at all levels, to unite more closely and help each other in farm production so as to get a still better harvest.

Lao Liberated Areas

More than 80 vocational schools have been built in the liberated areas. Many job-training courses have been organized at construc-

tion sites and in enterprises and offices. Almost all sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, trade, transport and communication, post, finance, public health, culture and art, have their primary and secondary vocational schools. Complementary teachers' schools have been set up in all the districts of Sam Neua Province. In the 1973-74 school year, the central vocational schools have an enrolment of 1,600 students.

Besides overcoming material and technical difficulties in teaching, the vocational schools have also paid attention to combining study with practice and attaching great importance to both specialities and politics in teaching content. This has resulted in the constantly improved quality of training.

In the past 10 years or so, vocational schools have trained large numbers of specialized personnel, including 4,000 teachers and educational cadres.

Pakistan

The international system of weights and measures was introduced throughout Pakistan on July 1 to facilitate domestic and foreign trade.

In a message on the introduction of the new system, Pakistan President Chaudhry Fazal Elahi said: "This is a great step forward in the direction of technological advancement and closer relations with the rest of the world."

The diverse systems of weights and measures existing in Pakistan have been a source of much trouble in trade and in calculations. The Pakistan Government has set up a committee to popularize the new system.

The Sudan

To achieve self-sufficiency, the Sudanese Government has in recent years striven to diversify farm production with special emphasis on the development of food crops. Wheat acreage was expanded from

232,000 to 440,000 *feddans* in the 1973-74 year.

Per-*feddans* wheat yield this year reached 698 kilogrammes, an increase of 89 kilogrammes over last year. Sudan's total 1974 wheat output exceeded 290,000 tons, more than double last year's 140,000 tons. This will meet 70 per cent of domestic needs and save a million pounds in foreign exchange spent on wheat imports.

Cameroon

The First Cameroonian Cultural Festival took place in Yaounde, the Cameroonian capital, from June 9 to 15.

More than 1,500 people of 75 art troupes from 7 provinces in the country took part. Traditional Cameroonian songs, music, dramas and dances performed during the festival were greeted enthusiastically by the audiences.

The festival was sponsored with the aim of selecting the country's best folk artists to participate in the Second Festival of Black African Arts to be held in Lagos, the Nigerian capital, next year.

Morocco

With the development of industry and agriculture, cement consumption in Morocco has been steadily increasing. According to statistics, the country's average annual consumption has gone up by 9 per cent since 1958. In the past, domestic needs could not be met by home-produced cement and large quantities had to be imported every year. To change this situation, industrial sectors in recent years have taken various measures to expand cement plants and build new ones. Plants which have gone into operation one after another since last April have added 700,000 tons to the country's 1973 cement productive capacity. Various sectors need 1.8 million tons this year, while productive capacity has reached two million tons. Morocco no longer has to import cement from abroad.

ROUND THE WORLD

PARAMARIBO

Unite for Independence

In a speech on Slave Emancipation Day, July 1, Surinam Prime Minister Henk Arron called on the Surinam people to fight for national independence. Full of vigour and new spirit, the Surinam people will mould their own future and no longer will be at the beck and call of others, he said.

He said: Independence should not be regarded as an insurmountable high mountain. People should have full confidence in their future. "We do not rule out difficulties or twists and turns, but we believe in our own strength. Strength is derived from unity," he added.

Surinam abolished the slave system on July 1, 1863, and since then the

date has been marked annually by the Surinam people.

Located in the northeastern part of South America, Surinam became a Dutch colony in 1816; it gained the status of "internal autonomy" in 1954. Its people have waged a protracted struggle for independence. The Prime Minister announced to Parliament last February that Surinam will have complete independence at the end of 1975.

C. EUROPE FORCE REDUCTION CONFERENCE

Adjourned for the Third Time

The conference on the reduction of forces in Central Europe adjourned once again on July 17. The two military blocs — the Warsaw Pact

Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — agreed that the talks be resumed in September. Begun last October 30 in Vienna, the conference had twice adjourned in the course of nine months, first on last December 13 and then on April 9 this year. Endless squabbling between the two sides ended in no progress whatever at the first two meetings. The third round, opened on May 10, has also made no headway. The result was a deadlock after more than two months of wrangling.

The conference was called against a background of mounting rivalry in Europe between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. At the conference last year, each side tabled its own "proposal for troop cuts," designed to weaken the other side and give its own military position in Central Europe more muscle. In an effort to maintain and strengthen its

"PEOPLE'S STAR" (JAPAN)

Third World Is the Motive Force Pushing World History Forward

The current struggles of the Third World countries clearly prove that the developing countries are "the revolutionary motive force pushing the wheel of history forward, and are the main force against colonialism and imperialism, and particularly the superpowers." This is the theme of an article in *People's Star*, organ of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party (Left).

The article says: "The struggle of the Third World countries to win national independence, defend state sovereignty and develop their national economy is gaining momentum. It is in co-ordination with the revolutionary struggles of the other peoples of the world, incessantly pounding at imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism." "It has

been ever more clearly demonstrated before the world's people that it is not the Third World which depends on imperialism, but vice versa. It is not the Third World which fears the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it is the United States and the Soviet Union that are overwhelmed by the Third World."

The struggle of the Cambodian people, the article points out, has shaken the reactionary rule of the traitorous Lon Nol clique, backed by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. This fully demonstrates the great militant spirit and heroism of the people of the Third World.

The Palestinian and other Arab people's resolute and powerful counter-attack against the Israeli aggressors in the 4th Middle East war has put an end to the "no war, no peace" situation created by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the article says.

Using oil as a weapon, the Arab countries dealt a telling blow at Israeli Zionism and imperialism, fully demonstrating the great progress in the anti-imperialist struggle of the developing countries and the might of these countries fighting in unity. The struggle greatly encourages the fighting will of the Third World peoples.

Referring to the successes of the Third World countries at the recent U.N. Special Session on Raw Materials and Development and the struggle against the maritime hegemonism of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism at the current Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, the article points out that the stand for 200-mile maritime rights under discussion is a tit-for-tat challenge to U.S.-Soviet maritime hegemonism, delivered by Third World countries to protect their sea resources, ensure the development of their national economy and defend their state independence and sovereignty.

present superiority in ground forces over the West in Central Europe and weaken the air force and nuclear armed force of the West there, the Soviet Union insisted on a flat reduction for the two blocs' military strength, including air forces and nuclear armaments. The United States and other Western countries, however, held that the force reduction be carried out in stages with the ground forces to finally reach a ceiling of equal numbers. Their aim was to reduce and end the existing Soviet superiority in ground forces in the area.

While bargaining over "disarmament" in Vienna, according to Western press reports, the two superpowers have stepped up war preparations in Europe. The Soviet Union, in particular, has been continuously expanding its military strength in Europe, which poses an increasingly grave threat to Western Europe.

In these circumstances, the Vienna force reduction conference found itself in the doldrums. Sessions recently dropped to once a week, running about 20 to 30 minutes. One correspondent described it as a snail creeping without end on the surface of a round table.

ISRAEL

Criminal Aims of Aggression Against Lebanon

Using air and artillery forces, the Israeli aggressors have since mid-June unleashed many attacks against some frontier villages and the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon. On July 8, the Israeli naval units shelled the ports of Tyre and Sarafand in the same part of the country. All these are new crimes of aggression by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Lebanese troops and Palestinian commandos launched heroic counter-attacks and repulsed the Israeli aggressor troops.

Scheming to put down the raging revolutionary flames of the Palestinian people, the Israeli Zionists have for years repeatedly committed aggression against southern Lebanon

in the vain hope of crushing the Palestinian commando base there, sowing dissension between the Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian commandos, making both fight each other and finally eliminating the Palestinian national-liberation armed forces. Though Israel's recent aggression was a repetition of what it had done before, its vicious aims were particularly noteworthy because the aggression took place not long after it had reached disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria. Israeli Prime Minister Rabin put it bluntly when he said Lebanon had the "absolute duty" to drive out the Palestinian commandos who used its territory as a base for war operations against Israel. He further shouted that the Lebanese Government would be held "fully responsible" for the commando activities.

The other aim of Israel's new aggressive actions was to give its new government of Rabin a shot in the arm, win the support of opposition parties, extricate the ruling circles from their predicament and maintain their tottering rule.

The fact that Israel still dared to launch repeated intrusions at present against a sovereign state was inseparable from the support and connivance of the two superpowers. It is well known that, while openly engaging in fierce rivalry, both have trumpeted "detente," asserting their intention to create a "just and lasting peace" in the Middle East. But it is because of their support and connivance that the Israeli Zionists have brazenly mounted aggressive activities and caused continuous tension in the region. So long as the two superpowers continue contending for hegemony in the region and Israel clings to its policy of aggression and expansion, a "just and lasting peace" in the Middle East will be completely out of the question.

The latest Israeli aggressive actions aroused great indignation among the Arab countries. President Boumediene of the Algerian Revolutionary Council condemned the aggression against Lebanon in a message in late June to heads of state and government of non-aligned countries and to the Secretaries-

General of the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity. Other Arab countries also condemned Israeli aggression and expressed their support for the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Soviet Revisionists Plunder Uranium Resources

Taking advantage of their control over Czechoslovakia, the Soviet social-imperialists have for years unscrupulously plundered Czechoslovakia's uranium resources to expand their nuclear armaments. Czechoslovak uranium miners went on strike in protest over the Soviet revisionists' fascist acts after their invasion of the country on August 20, 1968.

Czechoslovakia is fairly rich in uranium deposits among the East European countries. Already explored deposits and uranium output have been steadily increasing. However, over 90 per cent of the uranium extracted is sent to the Soviet Union, and only a small quantity of low quality ore is left for Czechoslovakia's own use in scientific research. One-fifth of this important strategic material used by the Soviet Union comes from Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet revisionists control important links in Czechoslovak uranium mining from prospecting and extraction to transportation. Their "exports" keep secret from their Czechoslovak colleagues all related information. Proceeding from its desire for economic growth, Czechoslovakia wanted to develop the uranium industry within the framework of its sovereignty. But the demand was bluntly turned down by the Soviet revisionists who instead accused Czechoslovakia of "undermining traditional Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship."

The Czechoslovak people deeply resent the Soviet social-imperialists' control and plunder. Reports of shipments of uranium to the Soviet Union have drawn indignant remarks from Czechoslovaks such as: "Our uranium deposits are very rich, but it's a pity they don't belong to us. They are taken by Ivan."

ON THE HOME FRONT

How New China Solved the Unemployment Problem

UNEMPLOYMENT was a serious problem in old China. The number of unemployed workers and intellectuals in the cities in 1949, the year of liberation, exceeded four million.

Markets were flooded with foreign goods, national industry and commerce had deteriorated and many factories and enterprises were down or had cut their staff and workers. All this resulted from imperialist aggression and Kuomintang reactionary rule. Some factories employed large numbers of miserably paid child labourers, resulting in unemployment for adult workers. Exploitation through rent and usury was very serious in the countryside. When natural disaster struck, the impoverished peasants with little or no land had to leave their native villages for the cities, begging along the way, thereby increasing unemployment when they got there. For college graduates, finding a job was very difficult. "Graduation means unemployment" was a common expression in those days.

Prior to the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In places like Shanghai, the problem of unemployment, or of feeding the population, arose solely because of cruel, heartless oppression and exploitation by imperialism, feudalism, bureaucrat-capitalism and the reactionary Kuomintang government. Under the People's Government, it will take only a few years for this problem of unemployment, or of feeding the population, to be solved." Chairman Mao also noted that the key to solving this problem was "revolution plus production."

After the founding of New China, the People's Government immediate-

ly set about restoring and developing production. Enterprises belonging to Kuomintang bureaucrat-capital were all nationalized. The first few years after liberation saw the state adopting the policy of "utilizing, restricting and transforming" private commerce and industry run by national capital. Private enterprises beneficial to the national economy and the people's livelihood were allowed to exist and were transformed step by step under the leadership of the state-owned economy. Such enterprises were not allowed to dismiss workers at will. As regards the 9 million or so staff of the old regime, the government made suitable arrangements for work.

With the restoration and development of production, the government gradually arranged suitable work for the unemployed workers and intellectuals. It appropriated funds for running classes to train those who had little education and no techniques or skills. Those unemployed for whom the state temporarily was unable to arrange work were organized to take part in municipal construction projects such as dredging rivers and ditches or repairing and building roads; they later became full-time government workers or staff. Relief was provided for those in economic difficulties.

After the land reform in the countryside, the individual peasants and rural and urban handicraftsmen were organized to set up co-operatives under the leadership of the People's Government. Socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce was also carried out. The revolution in the social system, the transformation from private ownership to public ownership, created conditions for greater development in production. Both industry and agriculture were brought into the state plan, so as to develop the national

economy in a planned way. All this has eliminated the root cause of unemployment.

In 1958, people's communes were set up almost everywhere in the countryside throughout China. Production increased as a result of the communes organizing collective strength to build large-scale irrigation works, transform nature and engage in diverse economic undertakings such as farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries.

Although the labour force was fully used in the countryside, it was not enough as the collective economy became consolidated and developed, and technical workers and manpower from the cities were needed to support the countryside.

As the scope of industry became bigger, there was urgent need for manpower in the cities as well. By 1958, not only were all the unemployed left over from pre-liberation days given suitable work but a great many housewives went to work in different fields. Since then, especially spurred on by the Great Cultural Revolution which started in 1966, rapid development of the national economy has provided more and more employment opportunities for young people and housewives.

Graduates from schools or universities in New China need not look for jobs themselves. They are assigned jobs in a unified way by the state.

Surplus staff and workers resulting from replacement or renovation of equipment, adoption of better technology and improved operating methods and labour organization are handled by the state according to a unified plan and given work in newly built or newly expanded factories or enterprises or in departments short of manpower.

Neighbourhood factories have been set up to enable housewives in nearby residential areas to join in production. Many factories and mines, gov-

ernment offices and schools have their own nurseries and dining-rooms and other facilities which lighten the home burdens of women workers and staff. In all the places, including the people's communes, the principle of equal pay for equal work is carried out.

Correspondence Courses For Educated Youth in The Countryside

A DOZEN or so Shanghai colleges and universities are now providing correspondence courses for about 30,000 educated young people who have settled in the countryside. The purpose is to help them link their study of revolutionary theory and cultural and scientific knowledge with practice. This is another new thing which has emerged in Chinese education during the current movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius.

Correspondence courses offered by some Shanghai colleges and universities before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution were divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from productive labour as a result of the revisionist line which held sway in education. Therefore they were not

adapted to the needs of the workers and peasants.

Since repudiation of the revisionist line, changes have been made in orientation as well as in teaching material and methods in order to run the courses in line with Chairman Mao's teachings.

Subjects offered are now closely co-ordinated with class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the rural areas. Courses, which take between six months and a year to complete, fall into three categories: politics and Chinese language, agriculture, medicine and public health. Enrolment entails voluntary application by the educated youth, supported by the recommendation of the local commune members and the approval of the leading bodies concerned.

Students, organized into groups according to subject and locality, get study material from the colleges or universities. They combine home study with group discussions and send back any problem they may come across. In addition to answering questions through the mail, teachers pay regular visits to the local centres to provide more help and to hold short-term training classes.

Over the past few years, large numbers of secondary school graduates from Peking, Shanghai and other places have settled in the rural areas of Hsishuang Panna in Yunnan Province, southwest China, to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take part in collective productive labour. Some Shanghai colleges have set up centres for correspondence courses in areas where these graduates are concentrated, to help them study revolutionary theory as well as culture and science in their spare time. The subjects offered include selected readings from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and from Chairman Mao's works, essay writing, electrical engineering and treatment of common diseases in the countryside. More than 2,500 educated young people have been enrolled.

The Shanghai colleges have widely canvassed poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities and the educated young people in Hsishuang Panna about their needs in socialist revolution and construction, so as to improve teaching material. Local Party committees and education departments at various levels attach great importance to this work, supporting it not only with materials and money but with personnel. They have recommended workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities to serve as part-time tutors for the students.

Many educated young people, happy to hear about the courses, said: "It is excellent for us to have the correspondence courses in our locality!" They warmly praised the Party's concern and expressed the determination to continue studying while taking part in productive labour, constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, acquire more skills in order to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better, and to temper themselves and mature in the vast countryside which offers them wide prospects.



Educated young people in Kiangsi Province's Wuyuan County who take correspondence courses are reviewing their lessons.

In English

ARTICLES BY MAO TSETUNG

(Some of the works written between 1948 and 1949)

On Strengthening the Party Committee System

On the September Meeting — Circular of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of China

The Concept of Operations for the Huai-Hai Campaign

Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperial-
ist Aggression!

The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign

Carry the Revolution Through to the End

Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central
Committee of the Communist Party of China

Address to the Preparatory Meeting of the New Political Con-
sultative Conference

On the People's Democratic Dictatorship

On the U.S. White Paper (A collection of five articles — "Cast Away
Illusions, Prepare for Struggle", "Farewell, Leighton Stuart!", "Why
It Is Necessary to Discuss the White Paper", "'Friendship' or Aggres-
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